

**WARREN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Western Hairy Rockcress	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Aureolaria patula</i> WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex gigantea</i> Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 1998)..	Large Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Carya carolinae-septentrionalis</i> Dry limestone hills, river bottoms and low inundated woods; Medley lists dry oak-hickory forest on slopes bluffs and knobs.	Southern Shagbark Hickory	T /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Clematis catesbyana</i> ROADSIDES AND DITCHES.	Satin-curles	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	1	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Didiplis diandra</i> SHALLOW WATERS, MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND SLOW STREAMS.	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i> OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i> Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i> Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i> SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Isoetes butleri</i> Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies, less commonly in limey areas of acidic glades and prairies or along ponds and creeks (Steyermark 1999); flats and depressions on rocky slopes and barrens; in KY, wet area on a cedar glade.	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i> Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1963).	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i> Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	7	0	0	2	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Lilium superbum</i> Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Lobelia gattingeri</i> Limestone glades and prairies.	Gattinger's Lobelia	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Oenothera triloba</i> Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0

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Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Perideridia americana</i>	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Silene ovata</i>	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	BARRENS AND PRAIRIES.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Warren	Vascular Plants	<i>Trillium pusillum</i>	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varieties (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Warren	Gastropods	<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i>	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	A CALCIPHILE AND IS FOUND CRAWLING ON THE GROUND OR ON LOW VEGETATION IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	4	1	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	5	4	2	0	0
	MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	3	3	0	0
	RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	4	2	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	11	3	2	0	0
	GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	6	0	1	0	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).									
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	5	4	2	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									

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Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
		LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	3	1	1	0	0
		Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	3	2	7	0
		This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	17	1	2	0	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	15	1	3	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	2	2	0	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	4	4	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Warren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	1	8	1	1
		Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.								
Warren	Arachnids	<i>Kleptochthonius microphthalmus</i>	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Warren	Crustaceans	<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i>	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
		LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.								
Warren	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes pellucidus</i>	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	1	0	1	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).								
Warren	Crustaceans	<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i>	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		LARGE BASE LEVEL STREAM PASSAGES (I.E., LOWEST LEVEL) AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES CHARACTERIZED BY SLOW FLOW, COARSE TO FINE GRAIN SAND AND COARSE SILT SEDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANT QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL (USFWS 1988).								
Warren	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	3
		A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								

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Warren	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).								
Warren	Fishes	<i>Hybopsis amnis</i>	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (page and Burr 1991).								
Warren	Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.								
Warren	Fishes	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
		CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Warren	Fishes	<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Warren	Fishes	<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
		Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Warren	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		NESTS OCCASIONALLY IN TEMPORARY KARST LAKES IN OPEN AGRICULTURAL LAND.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83 COM01NA).								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	2	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	0	2	0	0	0
		FRESHWATER LAKES, PONDS, MARSHES, AND LARGER RIVERS, WINTERING ALSO ON BRACKISH ESTUARIES AND BAYS. ALSO ON LAND BORDERING THESE HABITATS.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
		Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM 01NA).								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.								

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Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
	Habitat	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Warren	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Warren	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3					
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Warren	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Warren	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Warren	Communities	<i>Limestone barrens</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	<i>Limestone flat rock glade</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	<i>Limestone prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Warren	Communities	<i>Sandstone barrens</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	<i>Sandstone prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Warren	Communities	<i>Shawnee hills sandstone glade</i>		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0